

Results of the Fulfilment of the 1962 Plan for the Development of the National Economy

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL STATISTICAL BOARD OF THE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The entire working people of our country, by keeping on the vigorous march at the speed of Chullima displaying revolutionary enthusiasm and creative positiveness in all fields of socialist construction to realize the programmatic tasks of the Seven-Year Plan put forward by the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, victoriously fulfilled the national economic plan for 1962 whose main content was the scaling of Six Heights, an enormous and difficult task envisaging high-rate growth of industrial and agricultural production.

Establishment of the Daian work system and organization of the county management committees for co-operative farms at the personal initiative and under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung have given full play to the creative enthusiasm of the working masses and given powerful impetus to the development of the productive forces of the country.

Under the wise leadership of the Party, our working people, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, have made fresh strides in the socialist industrialization of the country and further consolidated the foundation of the independent national economy.

Through the struggle for taking the Six Heights, the heavy industry base was further equipped and reinforced, the light industry base was expanded and reinforced and the material and technical basis of agriculture was further consolidated.

On the basis of the tremendous successes achieved in all fields of the national economy, material and cultural standards of

the people have rapidly improved.

In 1962, following successes were achieved in various fields of the national economy:

1. INDUSTRY

Total industrial output value in 1962 was 20 per cent higher than in the previous year, with the central industry registering an increase of 17 per cent and the local industry 26 per cent.

Total industrial output value in 1962 was 10.2 times as high as in the pre-liberation year of 1944 or 8.5 times that in 1949.

Compared with the previous year, production of means of production increased by 21 per cent and that of consumer goods by 18 per cent.

As a result of the manifestation of the great vitality of the Daian work system, in 1962 in the field of industry many factories and enterprises normalized production and overfulfilled production plans every month and every quarter.

The Daian Electric Appliances Factory fulfilled more than two months ahead of schedule its 1962 plan for total industrial output value, and the Hichun Machine-tool Factory, the Ryongsung Machine-building Factory, the Chungjin Shipyard, the Soopong Power Station, the Jangjin-gang Power Station, the Kaichun Coal Mine, the Heukryung Coal Mine, the Kumduk Mine, the Hasung Mine, the Kim Chaik Iron Works, the Chungjin Steel Works, the Bonggoong Carbide Factory, the Aoji Chemical

Factory, the Baikam Timber Station, the Seungho-ri Cement Factory and many other heavy industry enterprises, and the Pyongyang Silk Textile Mill, the Nyungbyun Silk Mill, the Kaesong Textile Mill, the East Pyongyang Clothing Factory, the Shinuijoo Pulp Factory, the Chungjin Oil Mill, the Ryongsung Foodstuff Factory, the Pyongyang Rubber Goods Factory, the Nampo Glass Factory, the Kyungsung Ceramics Works, the Moonchun Fishery, the Junjin Fishery and many other enterprises of light and fishing industries and more than 1,000 local industry factories fulfilled far ahead of schedule their respective annual plans for total industrial output value, thereby providing themselves with conditions for making in advance productional and technical preparations for carrying out the plans for 1963.

Compared with 1961, in 1962 output of major industrial goods increased as follows:

Output in 1962		1962 in per cent to 1961	1962 in per cent to 1956
Electric power	11,445 million kwh	114	224
Coal	13,200,000 tons	112	338
Iron ore	3,336,000 tons	94	492
Pig iron and granulated iron	1,213,000 tons	130	525
Steel	1,050,000 tons	136	553
Structural steel	633,000 tons	118	477
Cement	2,376,000 tons	105	398
Electric motors	49,000	113	554
Transformers	715,000 kva	159	395
Metal cutting machines	3,360	128	333
Chemical fertilizers	779,000 tons	118	400
Sulphuric acid	316,000 tons	116	289
Caustic soda	32,000 tons	126	530
Carbide	179,000 tons	127	181
Sheet glass	5,537,000 square metres	132	383
Paper	65,000 tons	109	250
Fabrics	256,000,000 metres	137	321

Underwear	20,654,000		135	945
Socks	29,428,000	pairs	103	293
Overcoats	2,240,000		159	
Hats and caps	4,858,000		117	
Sewing machines	31,000		119	
Bicycles	32,400		125	
Clocks and watches	155,400		189	
Footwear	23,710,000	pairs	119	135
Salt	421,000	tons	107	269
Soy	115,900	kilolitres	112	413
Bean paste	134,000	tons	111	242
Edible oil	23,700	tons	118	271
Marine products	840,000	tons	142	207

In 1962, working people in the power industry raised the efficiency of turbines in hydro-power stations, improved the conservancy of water, further equipped and ran thermal power plants and middle- and small-scale power plants, produced 1,400 million kwh more electric power than in the previous year to meet satisfactorily the growing demands for electric power in all fields of the national economy.

In 1962, measures were taken to increase the range of voltages of transmission and distribution lines and reduce reactive power. As a results, power factor in electric power system increased by 4 per cent compared with the previous year and the escape of electricity in the course of transmission decreased by 3.1 per cent.

In the coal industry, production targets were not attained owing to the unprecedentedly long spell of rain. Nevertheless, valiant struggle of the working people in the coal industry resulted in producing far more coal than in the previous year.

In 1962, material and technical basis of coal mines was further reinforced and many technical personnel were sent to coal mines.

In 1962, the coal industry was newly supplied with more than 70 electric pit cars, over 400 chain conveyors and various kinds of mining machines and equipment.

The year 1962 saw the stepping up of mechanization in coal mines: mechanization level of transport operation inside and outside pits rose by 2 per cent compared with the previous year, transport operation at faces by 9 per cent and the operation of

loading and unloading of props by 26 per cent.

Ore mines were supplied with more mining, ore transport and ore dressing equipment in 1962. This led to further reinforcing and expanding the technical equipment in the ore mining industry.

In 1962, mechanization level in ore mines rose as follows compared with the previous year: mining and transport operation at faces inside pits by 14 per cent and transport operation inside and outside pits by 8 per cent.

In mines removing of overburden and tunnelling were undertaken ahead of other operations, stopes were opened in a forward-looking manner and advanced mining methods were extensively introduced, with the result that average monthly tunnelling speed per place increased by 3 per cent compared with the previous year and average monthly amount of ore breaking per rock drill went up by 14 per cent.

In the field of geological surveying, advanced surveying methods were extensively introduced to undertake surveying work prior to the development of the extraction industry, with the result that reserve deposits were secured at the existing coal and ore mines and many sites most suitable for exploitation were surveyed.

Working people in the sphere of metal industry, upholding Comrade Kim Il Sung's instructions at the Hwanghai Iron Works, waged a heroic struggle in 1962 to achieve the brilliant result of producing 282,000 tons more pig and granulated iron than in the preceding year and 275,000 tons more steel.

In 1962, 44 new varieties of steel and 55 new varieties of standard structural steel were produced and particularly output of duplex-process goods increased at a rapid rate.

Output of welded steel pipe rose by 53 per cent compared with the previous year, that of seamless tube by 79 per cent and that of wire rope by 57 per cent.

Steel Works increased utility rate of electric furnaces by 5 per cent compared with the previous year, by giving precedence to technical preparations and improving the management of equipment.

In 1962, smelters of electric furnaces achieved a success of reducing the smelting hour by 7 per cent by introducing double

smelting method and repeated smelting method in conformity with the improved raw material condition.

Compared with the previous year, average daily steel output per square metre of the bottom of open-hearth furnace rose by 7 per cent. Improvement of the management of equipment and introduction of scientific methods in the operation of blast furnaces in iron works resulted in increasing by 8.2 per cent production per available volume of the furnace compared with the preceding year.

Working people in the field of machine-building industry carried on a vigorous labour struggle to produce and send more machines and equipment to all fields of the national economy. As a result, in 1962 the Ministry of Machine-building Industry surpassed by 3 per cent its 1962 plan for total industrial output value.

Working people in the sphere of machine-building industry, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, produced such new machines as 75-hp large caterpillar tractors, 15,000 kva synchronous phase regulators and refrigerators with a capacity of 1,500,000 kilocalories, manufactured over 30 kinds of new machines such as 6-metre universal hobs, 160-mm large drilling machines and made over 3,800 machines and equipment to install at machine plants and repair and maintenance shops, with the result that material and technical basis of the machine-building industry has become stronger.

In 1962 the machine-building industry produced and supplied over 2,500 tractors, over 1,400 rice harvesters, over 1,500 general rice thrashing machines, 1,100 corn thrashers, over 53,000 weeders for rice fields and many ships for the mechanization of agriculture and fishing industry; produced equipment for the Chungjin Chemical Fibre Factory, the Kiljoo Pulp Factory, the Bonggoong Caustic Soda Factory and other chemical factories for creation of raw material bases for light industry; turned out and supplied various kinds of metallurgical equipment including large-size rolling equipment, power generating equipment including generators and hydraulic turbines and thousands of machine-tools and various kinds of parts of machine, thereby making a decisive contribution to the conquest of the Six Heights and to the technical innovation.

In the machine-building industry, efforts were concentrated on the production of accessory goods so as to prepare enough accessory goods of machines and equipment. As a result, **in 1962 output of accessory goods showed following increase compared with the previous year:**

	1962 in per cent to 1961
Accessory goods of lorries and tractors	143
Accessory goods of ore and coal mining equipment	217
Accessory goods of metallurgical equipment	946
Accessory goods of ships	149
Accessory goods of machine-tools	635

Output of cast metal per square metre of foundry of machine factories was 2 per cent greater than in the previous year and average monthly output per machine-tool was 10 per cent higher than in the previous year.

In the chemical industry, 120,000 tons more chemical fertilizers than in the previous year were produced and 622,000 tons of chemical fertilizers and large quantities of agricultural chemicals were supplied to the countryside before the farming season to successfully assist the capturing of the five million tons of grain.

In 1962, output of chemical fibres was 95 per cent higher than in the previous year.

In 1962, the industry producing acid and alkali, basic raw materials of the chemical industry, developed and production of dye-stuffs, paints, pigments and reagents further increased.

In 1962, output of medicines was 37 per cent higher than in the previous year, their variety expanded and production of antibiotic medicines including penicillin remarkably increased.

Average daily output per ammonium sulphate saturator increased by 8 per cent compared with the previous year, per-hour output at the caustic soda electrolytic cell by 19 per cent and per-hour output per lime-nitrogen nitride kiln by 2 per cent. Building materials industry made further development in 1962.

104,000 tons more cement and 1,360,000 square metres more sheet glass than in the previous year were produced. In 1962, as a result of the further reinforcement of the technical equipment in the building-materials industry, 420,000 cubic metres more con-

struction materials than in the previous year were produced and the output of fittings further increased.

In the field of timber industry, active struggle was waged for higher extraction rate in felling and sawing and for comprehensive use of timber, with the result that in felling and lumber making extraction rate rose by 1.2 per cent compared with the previous year and saw mills produced 450,000 square metres of wood shavings board by using by-products.

Brilliant successes were achieved in light industry on the basis of the development of heavy industry.

By making effective use of the existing equipment and production space and mobilizing and turning to account in every possible way domestic raw material sources, working people in the textile industry produced over 68 million metres more fabrics than in the previous year, thus passing with credit the huge goal of producing 250 million metres of fabrics.

Output of fabrics in 1962 was 20 times as high as in 1949 or 186 times as high as in 1944.

More than 106,000 spindles were newly installed at the existing textile mills to make effective use of production space.

Better technical control of equipment at textile mills led to marked increase of output per textile and weaving machine.

Compared with the previous year, in 1962 per-hour output per spindle of the spinning machine increased by 6 per cent, average per-hour output per power-driven cotton weaving machine by 67 per cent and that of power-driven silk weaving machine by 62 per cent and average daily production per staple fibre spinning machine rose by 38 per cent.

In 1962 the qualitative composition of fabrics was improved and, as a result, the proportion of twisted textiles in the total output of fabrics grew by 11 per cent as against 1961 and the output of such textiles of high quality as woollen fabrics and vinylon mixed fabrics, plush and overcoat materials by 35 per cent. A considerable increase was noted in the year in the output of goods for children and winter goods.

Compared with 1961, the output of children's underwear, winter underwear, children's stockings and winter socks increased

to 364, 186, 149 and 162 per cent respectively.

With the development of food processing industry, in 1962 the output of canned meat, canned fish, pepper paste and bean curds grew to 145, 104, 125 and 180 per cent respectively.

In the field of daily necessities manufacturing industry the output of goods made of various synthetic resins, vinyl chloride goods included, electrical appliances and wooden goods, furniture and goods for cultural use showed an increase and their quality was further improved. Compared with the previous year, in 1962 the variety of daily necessities was extended by some 2,000 kinds.

Acting upon Comrade Kim Il Sung's teachings at the joint meeting of the local Party and economic workers in Changsung County, in 1962 over 2,000 hand looms were replaced with power-run ones and additionally more than 200 oil extractors and over 10 paper making machines were installed in local industry factories for the mechanization of the local industry.

In 1962 the proportion held by the local industry in the output of light industrial goods accounted for 51 per cent.

The fishery workers displayed their indefatigable fighting spirit and mass heroism and unfolded a positive campaign for fish haul braving very unfavorable sea conditions. As a result, the height of the marine products was victoriously captured, with an increase of 250,000 tons over 1961.

The output of marine products in 1962 surpassed the 1963 level as envisaged in the Seven-Year Plan.

With a large number of boats including trawlers and medium-size iron-clad engine boats supplied newly to the fishery in 1962 to strengthen its material and technical foundations, the number of boats possessed by the fishing industry as of the end of the year increased by 29 per cent as against 1961 and that of engine boats by 38 per cent. More, many fishing boats were equipped with wireless sets and shoal detectors.

In 1962 the ship repair yards were further equipped and reinforced and there were always an ample number of accessories and extra engines in reserve, with the

result that the time required for boat repairing was reduced by four days on an average compared with the previous year.

Compared with 1962, the fish haul per net grew to 139 per cent in large size drag-net fishing by large boats, 114 per cent in deep-sea drag-net fishing, 118 per cent in trawler fishing, and 189 per cent in drag-net fishing by twin boats.

2. AGRICULTURE

Overcoming courageously very unfavorable natural conditions in 1962 — heavy rains lasting for over three months in the wake of severe droughts, big floods on four occasions, typhoons and frost, blight and insect damages—our co-operative farmers successfully scaled the height of five million tons of grain.

The brilliant successes attained in the conquest of the height of five million tons of grain is a victory of our Party's agricultural policy and a demonstration of the superiority of the socialist co-operative economic system set up in our countryside, of the firmness of the material and technical basis of agriculture into which our Party and people put their heart and soul, especially, of the might of the irrigation system and the afforestation and water conservancy facilities. And it is a great fruition of the Chungsan-ri spirit and Chungsan-ri method. It also confirms the superiority of the new agricultural management system.

In 1962, as the agricultural mechanization was stepped up, 27 new farm machine stations were set up and the number of tractors which took part in field work reached 15,700 (in terms of 15 h.p.); as of the end of the year the number of tractors (in terms of 15 h.p.) for every 100 jungbo of arable land reached 0.78.

As a result of the establishment of the system of preventive repair of farm machines including tractors, the improvement in repair work, and a rise of the technical level of tractor drivers, the rate of tractor operation increased by 4 per cent compared with the previous year.

In comparison with the preceding year the total volume of work done by tractors increased in 1962 as follows:

	1962 in per cent to 1961
Total	135
Plowing	118
Ground-levelling	116
Sowing	124
Inter-row weeding	136
Harvesting	230
Transportation	163

In 1962 the achievements gained in irrigation were consolidated and much attention was paid to pushing ahead continuously with the irrigation projects and afforestation and water conservancy work, and to more efficiently utilizing the existing irrigation facilities.

The year 1962 witnessed the completion of several large and small irrigation projects including the first-stage work of the Chungdan irrigation project with 1,000 ri long channels and over 23 tunnels, the total length of which stretched over 40 ri, and with more than 1,500 various structures, and the expansion of the Kiyang irrigation system, with the result that the acreage under irrigation was expanded by 30,000 jungbo as against 1961.

In 1962 work on the irrigation project in the Amrok River area was successfully carried on. The project, which will have a capacity of irrigating 89,000 jungbo, will have three big reservoirs with a total capacity of over 50,000,000 cubic metres of water, water channels of thousands of ri long and a great number of structures.

Today the fields of our country are covered with a dense network of irrigation channels, and the total length reaches 70,000 ri.

In 1962 river readjustment and river-dike projects on the Soonhwa, Daidong, Chungchun, Ryongheung, Kiljoo-Namdai, etc., were successfully carried out. Besides these, 670 new water pumping stations and over 360 breakwaters were set up.

With the wide application of before-crop to paddy, after-crop to wheat fields and inter-row and mixed crops, the land utility rate reached 172 per cent.

Compared with the previous year, the areas sown to crops increased in 1962 as follows:

	1962 in per cent to 1961
Grain	101
Of which:	
Rice	104
Maize	102
Bean	111
Vegetables	104
Flax	106
Tobacco	110
Oil-bearing crops	165

The year 1962 also witnessed no small results attained in the application of chemicals in agriculture.

The amount of chemical fertilizers applied in 1962 fertilizing year was 13 per cent more than in the previous fertilizing year and the amount of chemical fertilizers applied per jungbo arable land increased as follows compared with last year:

	The amount of chemical fertilizers applied per jungbo of arable land in 1962	1962 in per cent to 1961
Total	281 kg	113
Paddy fields	400 kg	104
Dry fields	245 kg	114

In 1962 the amount of compost applied to the fields grew by 12 per cent as against the previous year and 830,000 tons of slaked lime and 1,490,000 tons of carbide ash and coal ash were applied to the acidified land to ameliorate it.

In 1962 cold-bed rice seedlings were introduced to 52 per cent of the paddy fields. With seed grain cultivation and seed selecting work improved further, high-yielding varieties suited to the soil and climatic conditions of localities were brought up and sown.

Thanks to the Party policy on upturning mountains all over the country to extensively expand orchards and mulberry fields, over 6,000 jungbo of orchards and 4,000 jungbo

of mulberry fields were created additionally in 1962. During the year the total output of fruits increased 1.7-fold and cocoon to 115 per cent compared with 1961.

In animal husbandry, a struggle was waged for the execution of the Party policy on developing animal husbandry with the livestock breeding of state and co-operative farms as the basis in combination with the co-op farmers' personal subsidiary husbandries.

As a result, in 1962 the head of livestock increased as follows:

	1962 in per cent to 1961
Cows	101
Pigs	108
Sheep	108
Goats	128
Rabbits	108

Compared with the previous year, the production of meat, milk, eggs, wool and honey increased to 101, 107, 110, 108 and 118 per cent respectively.

In 1962, afforestation was carried out in the forests of 160,000 jungbo and 120,000 jungbo of forests of economic value were newly created.

3. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

In the field of transport the technical equipment of transport facilities was improved, the utilization rate raised, and disciplines and orders were well established. As a result, the rapidly increasing demands for freight haulage in all branches of the national economy were fully met.

Compared with the previous year the volume of freight haulage increased in 1962 as follows:

	1962 in per cent to 1961
Railway freight turnover	100.4
Freight carriage by railways	107
Motor freight turnover	113
Freight carriage by motors	119
Freight turnover by ships	125
Freight carriage by ships	103

The material and technical basis of the railways was further consolidated. As of the end of 1962 the number of locomotives and freight cars in the field of railway transport increased to 104 and 108 per cent respectively compared with the previous year.

During the year the 42 kilometres long Kim Chaik-Tanchun line was electrified, the 33 metres long narrow gauge Eunpa-Shinchun line was changed into a broad gauge line, and the construction of the Chungjin-Rajin line was successfully carried on.

In the motor car traffic, the practice of trucks running unloaded was prevented, with the result that freight haulage by trucks increased by 2 per cent. Also during the year the operation rate of freighters grew by 2 per cent.

In 1962 in the field of communications the present circuits and routes were better repaired, maintained and multiplied. And the network of telephone lines interconnecting Counties and Ri was expanded considerably.

Compared with the previous year, the amount of postal services grew to 120 per cent, the total length of long-distance telephone lines to 104 per cent, and the number of urban telephone subscribers to 101 per cent.

Compared with the previous year, in 1962 the number of loudspeakers in town and country increased by 12 per cent and that of through-wire radio sets by 4 per cent. Also the transmission power was augmented by 5 per cent.

4. CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

During 1962 the state appropriated 550 million won for capital construction in all branches of the national economy.

The state fund for capital construction was mainly for productive construction for the conquest of the Six Heights as well as for housing construction.

In the total amount of the state fund for capital construction the ratio between productive and non-productive constructions was 77 to 23.

Out of the total investment in productive construction, 74 per cent was for industries, of which 59 per cent went to heavy industry.

In order to raise the economic effective-

ness of investment, in 1962 priority in construction was accurately decided and main strength was concentrated on major projects. As a result, many new objects started operation.

In the field of electric power in conformity with Party policy of constructing thermo-power stations and medium and small power stations along with the construction of hydro-power stations the construction work was pushed ahead on the 240,000 kva Kangge Youth Hydro-power Station and the 400,000 kva Woonbong Hydro-power Station and construction of the 400,000 kw Pyongyang thermo-power station was successfully carried on. Then many medium and small power stations were built by utilizing irrigation reservoirs and rivers and streams.

In the domain of mining, in 1962 the expansion work of the dressing centre with a 195,000-ton capacity at the Moosan Mine, a reliable iron ore base of the country's ferrous metal industry, construction of a vertical pit and a dressing centre at the Daiyoodong Mine and a dressing centre at Ryongoon Mine were completed.

During 1962 in the field of metal industry many new factories and shops were built: among them were the new medium plate rolling shop with a capacity of 80,000 tons at the Sungjin Steel Works, the steel pipe material rolling shop with a capacity of 30,000 tons at the Kangsun Steel Works, the non-ferrous metal rolling shop with a capacity of 12,000 tons at the Nampo Smelter, an electric cable and wire factory with an annual capacity of 12,000 tons in Pyongyang.

In the field of chemical industry, the construction of the 50,000-ton capacity Bonggoong Caustic Soda Factory and the 45,000-ton capacity sulphuric acid shop at the Moonpyung Smelter was carried on successfully, the construction and expansion work of the Chungjin Chemical Fibre Factory and the Kiljoo Pulp Factory, the restoration work of the 18,000-ton capacity methanol shop at the Aoji Chemical Factory, and the expansion work of the 4,500-ton capacity formalin shop at the Yungan Chemical Factory and many other projects were completed.

To enlarge the capacity of the textile industry, in 1962 the construction work of the Hesang Textile Mill with 15,000 spindles was carried on. At the Pyongyang, Shinuijoo

and Koosung Textile Mills additional 42,000, 49,000, and 15,000 spindles were installed respectively.

The year 1962 witnessed the completion of the Hesang Paper Mill with a capacity of 20,000 tons and five local industry paper factories, eight corn processing factories, twenty-seven foodstuff processing factories, six oil manufacturing factories, fifteen brick yards, and nine tile factories.

In 1962 the urban construction work was also successfully carried on.

In Pyongyang the constructors expanded the road passing by Kim Il Sung University and a total of 144,000 square metres of pavement were laid. Thanks to the efforts of the workers and technicians of the Pyongyang Truck Repair Plant and the Pyongyang Technical Establishment Construction Trust a trolley bus service was inaugurated in Pyongyang.

The past year was marked by a brisk programme of building up all provincial and county seats into beautiful and cultural cities.

In the year 1962 the construction of many educational, cultural, public health, and welfare establishments were completed—675 schools, 507 kindergartens, 827 nurseries, 29 hospitals, 241 clinics, 538 public baths, 111 stores.

Thanks to the self-sacrificing labour struggle of the constructors and the support of the entire people, great successes were registered in the struggle for conquering the height of 200,000 housing units. During the year construction of 244,313 housing units in town and country started, out of which 180,333 were completed and more than 23,700 are in the final stage of construction.

The year witnessed a wide application of pre-fabrication method in construction, and the level of mechanization was also raised considerably. Compared with the previous year, the rate of pre-fabrication was raised by 18 per cent—4 per cent in the construction of dwelling houses and 9 per cent in that of office and public buildings.

In 1962 the level of mechanization of construction work was also raised: 2 per cent in loading and unloading, 1 per cent in lifting, and 9 per cent in concrete mixing.

5. THE GROWTH OF LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY AND THE RISE IN THE UTILITY RATE OF EQUIPMENT

During the past year, too, upholding the Party's call on producing more and constructing more with the available manpower and existing equipment without additional investment, the working people of our country made continued innovation and constant advance.

The Chullima workteam movement steadily expanded and grew in 1962, and the ranks of Chullima riders kept increasing.

As of the end of 1962, 2,790,000 workers, office employees, co-operative farmers, youths and students were embraced in the Chullima workteam movement. More than 12,700 workteams and workshops with a total of 370,000 members won the title of Chullima, among which 114 workteams were awarded the title of twice Chullima.

In 1962 the study group programmes of workplaces made progress and a greater number of the working people joined in various types of educational networks under which the working people can study without leaving the job. As a result, compared with the previous year, the average technical grade of workers was raised by 0.1 in industrial branches as a whole, by 0.2 in the branch of coal industry, by 0.3 in mining, by 0.4 in metal industry, and by 0.1 in machine-building industry.

With the creative cooperation of workers and technicians being strengthened the movement for technical innovation, new suggestions, inventions and rationalization was pushed ahead in a vigorous way.

In 1962 more than 41,000 inventions and rationalization ideas were introduced in industry and over 3,700 in capital construction.

The technical level of the workers was raised and the collective technical innovation movement strengthened, with the result that, compared with the previous year, in industrial branches the labour productivity increased by 4 per cent: the Ministry of Metal and Chemical Industry registered 3 per cent, the Ministry of Machine Industry 8 per cent, the General Bureau of Light Industry 12 per cent, and the Ministry of Fishing Industry 7 per cent respectively.

During the year, the stockpiling of spare parts was fully ensured and a system was established for equipment repairing. Moreover, the machine operators waged on a wide scale a movement for checking and repairing machines for themselves. As a result, the per calendar day utility rate of major equipment rose as follows:

	1962 in per cent to 1961
In industry	
Ferrous metal furnaces	2
Granulated iron converter	6
Heavy rolling mill	3
Medium rolling mill	9
Bloom rolling mill	3
Thin plate rolling mill	29
Thick plate rolling mill	8
Winches	5
Nitrogen converter	14
Ammonium synthesizing tower	14
Carbide electric furnace	25
Spinning machines	6
Cotton looms	13
Silk looms	4
In construction	
Excavators	0.2
Cranes mounted on automobiles	2
Tower cranes	6

The growth of labour productivity, a rise in the utility rate of equipment, the intensification of economization drive and the wider introduction of internal cost-accounting system lowered the cost of industrial products by 8 per cent compared with the previous year.

6. ENHANCEMENT OF MATERIAL AND CULTURAL STANDARDS OF THE PEOPLE

Thanks to the capturing of the Six Heights and the brilliant successes achieved in all spheres of the national economy further progress was made in bettering the people's material and cultural standards. Compared with the previous year, in 1962 the national income grew about 1.1 times, the average wage of workers and office employees increased to 101 per cent and the living stand-

ard of co-operative farmers improved markedly.

All counties in mountainous areas combined correctly farming with animal husbandry and utilized rationally mountains following the examples set by Changsung and Sakjoo counties, with the result that the living standard of farmers in mountainous areas rose sharply.

With the improvement in commodity supply in conformity with the growth of commodity production and a boom in purchasing power, the trade turnover grew rapidly. In 1962 the plan for the turnover of retail trade of the state-run and cooperative trade organs was overfulfilled by 3 per cent and the total volume of turnover of retail trade showed an increase of 13 per cent over the previous year.

Greater quantities of better quality fabrics, ready-made clothes, underwear, bags and suit-cases, clocks and watches, radio sets and other daily necessities, as well as edible oil, marine products, bean curds and other nutritious subsidiary foodstuffs were supplied in 1962.

The following table shows a rise in the supply of major consumer goods in 1962 as against the previous year.

	1962 in per cent to 1961
Meat	111
Eggs	109
Marine products	108
Of which fresh fish	122
Soy sauce	111
Bean paste	115
Edible oil	162
Bean curds	175
Milk	129
Vegetables	104
Cakes	105
Confectionery	132
Fruits	151
Condiments	107
Soft drinks	154
Ready-made clothes	118
Underwear	109
Hosiery	107
Soap	123
Toilet goods	106
Stationery	105
Tobacco	127

Clocks and watches	182
Sewing machines	118
Hardware	147

Thanks to the warm solicitude of the Party towards the students and pupils, in 1962 all students and pupils were supplied with uniforms and overcoats at the huge expense of the state fund.

In 1962 the material and technical foundation of commerce was strengthened, the level of culture and service in commerce rose, and the network of service establishments was extended, which made the people's living more comfortable.

During the year workers and office employees in the urban areas were given additional flats with a total floor space of 3,110,000 square metres. The miserable-looking huts handed down over centuries disappeared, and the peasants of co-operative farms moved into the well-equipped, cosy modern farm houses with a total floor space of 3,020,000 square metres.

The expenditures for social and cultural measures appropriated by the state grew about 1.2 times in 1962 compared with the previous year.

Singular successes were noted in the fields of education, culture and public health, too.

In education preparatory work was successfully pushed ahead for the compulsory technical education. As a result, 153 technical schools and 359 higher technical schools were newly built in 1962.

As of the end of 1962 there were 8,957 schools at various levels including 97 institutions of higher learning and the total enrolment reached 2,640,000.

In 1962 the network of correspondence courses of the institutions of higher learning was extended and a great number of workers and cadres including managerial workers of factories, enterprises and cooperative farms were taking the courses.

Thanks to the success registered in the training of technical cadres the number of technicians and specialists working in various branches of the national economy totalled 183,000 as of the end of 1962.

During the year 95 theatres and cinema houses were built or expanded; their accommodations saw an increase of 7 per cent and the number of theatre-goers an increase of 2 per cent over the previous year.

In 1962 in comparison with the previous year 31 therapeutic organs for in-patients and 138 therapeutic organs for out-patients were newly set up. And more than 6,600 beds were added.

Upholding the Party's public health policy our public health workers by establishing Jooche in scientific research made such successes as the discovery of the substance of Kyungrak and virus symbion, the immunization of infants against measles—a tremendous contribution to health and life of man.

In 1962 many creches and kindergartens were newly set up and their facilities bettered for infant rearing.

With the expansion of the network of sanatoriums and rest homes in 1962 more than 440,000 working people, an increase of over 45,000 over the previous year, enjoyed vacation and recuperation at the state expenses.

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The Korean people have made a decisive advance in the fulfilment of the task of the first half of the Seven-Year Plan by carrying out the 1962 national economy plan with credit.

The Korean people have scored brilliant successes in the scaling of Six Heights and

in the all-round development of the national economy last year, thereby further consolidating the material and technical foundations of socialism and opening up a visible prospect of a new turn in the improvement of the people's living within the next two or three years.

The new victory our people have scored in social construction has consolidated all the more the material foundation for an earlier peaceful unification of the country and constitutes a new impetus to the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle of the South Korean people.

The great success achieved in the fulfilment of the national economy plan for 1962 is a demonstration of the correctness and invincible vitality of our Party policy and a fruit of creative efforts of the Korean people who upholding the well-advised leadership of the Party have waged a tireless struggle for hastening the arrival of a yet brighter future.

Today, our working people united steel-like around the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung are making continued innovation and constant advance to consolidate the successes scored in the scaling of Six Heights maintaining strained attitude and to make preparations for capturing a yet higher summit.

**Central Statistical Board of the State
Planning Commission of the Democratic
People's Republic of Korea**

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